Alexandria Advertiser
AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCER.

VOL. I.] *FRIDAY*, NOVEMBER 6, 1801. [No. 283.

Sale by Auction.

On MONDAY next,
at 10 o'clock will be sold at the Auction Room,

Rum in hhds. and bls.
Sugar in bls.
Coffee in bags,
Raisins in boxes,
Soap in do.
Tobacco in kegs,
Starch in bls.
A quantity of Stone Ware, &c.

Also,

A quantity of Dry Goods,
Consisting of
German and Irish Linens,
Holland Linens,
White Rolls, Hessians,
Flannels, Coatings, Blankets,
Kersseymeres, Forest Cloths,
Broadcloths, Baizes,
Calicoes, Checks,
Pocket Hankerchiefs, Shawls,
Persians, Gloves,
Sewing Silks and Threads,
Tapes, Silk Hoze, &c. &c.
Likewise---*without reserve*---
Two bales of INDIA GOODS, damaged.

H. and T. MOORE,
Nov. 2. Auctioneers.

Public Sale.

On TUESDAY,
at ten o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store,

3d and 4th proof Antigua and Jamaica Rum in hhds. and bls.
French Brandy in bls.
Holland Gin in bls.
Teneriffe Wine in casks,
Cordials in bls.
Sugar in hhds and bls.
Molasses in hhds.
Rice in tierces and bls.
Soap in boxes,
Queens and Earthen Ware in crates, handsomely assorted,
30 boxes Havanna Segars,
Cotton in bales---*on a credit.*

ALSO,

A varitey of DRY GOODS,
—AMONG WHICH ARE—
Broad and narrow Cloths,
Flannels and Planes,
Carpets and Carpeting.
Irish and German Linens,
Worsted and cotton Stockings,
Calicoes and Ginghams,
A variety of Muslin and Muslin Handkerchiefs and Shawls,
Table Cloths, Hats,
Boots and Shoes,
Hardware, and
A number of other articles.

P. G. MARSTELLER,
Oct. 22. Vendue-Master.

Lawrence Owen
Has commenced business in King-street, nearly opposite the Washington Tavern, where he has on hand
A general assortment of
DRY GOODS.
Among which are a handsome assortment of London Superfine Cloths, which he will sell low for Cash.
October 22. d

Just Received,
A consignment of strong, well flavored
WHISKEY,
For Sale by
HEWES and MILLER.
Nov. 2, d6t

I have for Sale,
A quantity of Seine Twine,
A few bales excellent Sacking,
1 cask Spanish Whiting,
8, 10, 12 and 20d. Nails.
☞ *My Fall Goods are received.*
JOHN JANNEY.
9 mo. 29. 1aw 2m‡

FALL GOODS.

Robert T. Hooe and Co.
HAVE RECEIVED,
Per ship Orion from Liverpool, and ship Reserve from London,
DRY GOODS,
suitable to the approaching season, which will be sold on reasonable terms by the piece or package only.
They have likewise for Sale,
A quantity of German linens,
Hardware from Birmingham,
Earthen ware in crates,
Brown sugar in hhds. and bls.
Coffee in bags.
Sept. 14. d

FALL GOODS.

The Subscriber has received, by the Reserve from London, part of his
FALL ASSORTMENT,
and is in daily expectation of receiving the balance by the first arrivals from Liverpool.

James Wilson.
Sept. 12. d

FALL GOODS.

JOSEPH RIDDLE & Co.
HAVE IMPORTED,
In the Reserve from London, and the Alligator from Liverpool,
A large and general assortment of
FALL GOODS,
Which are opening for sale on the usual terms.
They have also on hand,
A large quantity of ISLE of MAY and TURKS ISLAND
SALT,
suitable for the Western country, and three bushel Sacks.
Oct. 3. d

SHREVE & JANNEY

HAVE FOR SALE,
At their store on Union between Prince and Duke streets,
N. England Rum in bls.
Molasses in hhds.
Sugar in bls.
Coffee in bags and bls.
Pepper of an excellent quality in bags,
Hyson, souchong and bohea tea by the chest,
Castile and white soap in boxes,
45 boxes segars of an excellent quality,
Fine salt,
Mackarel by the barrel,
Cod fish by the box,
Florence oil in boxes of one doz. each,
Fifty barrels and 50 hhds. of Sugar.
Also,
Ladies' Morocco slippers by the box,
Mens' strong do. by the doz.
Ravens duck by the piece or bale,
A few bales of gurrahs and salgochys, and are in daily expectation of an additional supply.
Sept. 14. d

FALL GOODS.

William Oxley and Co.
HAVE IMPORTED,
In the Reserve from London, and Aligator from Liverpool,
Part of their Fall Goods,
which will be sold very low for cash or approved notes, and a liberal credit will be given to their punctual customers.
Oct. 5. d

WHEAT.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase a few thousand bushels of good wheat.

John M'Kinney,
King-street, opposite the Washington tavern—*Who will give Cash for*
FLAXSEED.
Sept. 19. d

JOSEPH HIBBERD,

Late from Baltimore,
Respectfully informs the public, that he has commenced the
Potting Business,
at the Pot-House formerly occupied by captain Henry Piercy, where he manufactures, and has for sale at the most reduced prices for cash, by wholesale or retail, a large assortment of coarse Earthen Ware, of the best quality.

Orders from the country, or elsewhere, will be punctually attended to, and ware delivered at any wharf or store in town, and, if required, will be packed in crates at the shortest notice.
Oct. 13. eo

SPANISH HIDES.

JUST RECEIVED,
2000 Spanish Hides from Curracoa, and for sale by
J. and J. H. TUCKER,
Who have in store,
A few thousand bushels coarse and fine Salt,
Malaga Wine in quarter casks,
Loaf and Muscovado Sugar in bls.
And excellent Claret in cases of 1 and 2 doz. bottles.

Also,

A general assortment of Groceries and Carpenters' Tools, as usual.
Sept. 12. eo

By the Levy Court of Baltimore County.

Auguft 12th, 1801.

Resolved, That the Inspector of tobacco at Fell's Point in the city of Baltimore, pass no tobacco in hogsheads, the size and dimensions of which are not agreeable to the act of Assembly, establishing and fixing the same.

"Act of November session, 1789, chapter 26, section 35, and for preventing packing of tobacco in unsizeable casks. *Be it enacted*, That no tobacco shall be passed or accounted lawful tobacco, except tobacco in parcels, unless the same shall be packed in hogsheads not exceeding forty-eight inches in the length of the stave, and seventy inches in the whole diameter with the staves at the crose and bulge; and the owner of tobacco packed in any hogshead of greater dimensions, shall repack the same in sizeable hogsheads, as herein before expressed, at his own expence, before the same shall be passed.

By order,
WM. GIBSON, Clerk.
[Oct. 15---1aw8t]

Mrs. COOKE

Returns grateful and warm acknowledgments to the Inhabitants of Alexandria, for the flattering and liberal patronage she has experienced since her arrival, and hopes by unremitting care and attention to her pupils, in some measure to merit a continuance of their confidence. For the further accommodation of the young ladies of Alexandria, Mrs. COOKE will on Monday next, open an
Embroidery School
separately, for those young ladies who having attained other branches of education, may wish to acquire that useful and truly elegant accomplishment.——Mrs. COOKE having received a well chosen supply of Silks, Chineals, &c. from London, can afford every assistance necessary to her pupils.
Nov. 3. eo3t‡

PORK and BEEF.

The subscribers have just received a few barrels of southern pork and Irish beef, for sale at their warehouse; and are opening an assortment of
Woolens & Linen Goods,
amongst which, a few bales of sacking.
RICKETTS, NEWTON & Co.
Sept. 17. eo

For Liverpool,
The British BRIG
THOMAS,
J. Drewry, Master;
Burthen about 300 hhds. on her first voyage, and sails well; part of her cargo is engaged. For freight of the remainder, which will be taken on liberal terms, apply to
GEO. WORTHINGTON.
Alexandria, Nov. 5. d

THE SUBSCRIBER,
Contemplating a removal from the District of Columbia, as soon as he can close his out standing concerns, OFFERS FOR SALE,
THE FOLLOWING
Very valuable Property.

One undivided half of a FARM adjoining the Great-Falls of Potomac, on which is a good House, a new Barn, and some excellent Meadow.——Also, a FORGE, 50 by 60 feet, covered with tin, and a Coal and Iron House, situated on the Canal made by the Potomac Company, and the right of cutting the wood for 900 years on a large parcel of land adjoining—much of this wood is convenient to the river, and may be readily transported to George-Town, the Federal City, or this place. The other half may be purchased.

Three-Eighths of about eleven hundred acres of LAND, in Berkley county, adjoining the lands of the United States, at Keep Tryce Furnace and Harper's Ferry—more than half of it is in wood, and the remainder good farming land. The other five-eights may also be purchased.

An undivided moiety of 36 Acres of LAND in the Common of Alexandria, and adjoinig the town, chiefly under fence of cedar posts and chesnut rails.

A large and handsome Brick DWELLING HOUSE, 50 by 40 feet, with a brick Stable, Smoke House, and Well of excellent water—The Garden and Yard paled in—The House is not quite finished. It will be sold either in its present state, or finished as may suit the purchaser.

A number of LOTS on the new wharf, made by Mr. Herbert, Mr. Wilson, and the subscriber, between Fairfax street and the river Potomac; and, also, the division of the said wharf, made from Mr. Thompson's by a 20 feet street.

An undivided half of a LOT on the west side of Fairfax street, above Queen street, on which the house was burnt last winter.

For particulars, with respect to titles and terms, apply to
JOHN POTTS.
Alexandria, Oct. 17. 1aw3t

A STRAY.

CAME to the subscriber's dwelling, a few days since, with his milch cow, a red and white HEIFER CALF, supposed to be about 17 or 18 months old. The owner is defired to call immediately, prove property and take her away, as she is very troublesome, being in the habit of sucking the cow, and thereby depriving the owner of her milk—or she will be appraised and sold.

THOMAS LOW.
Oct 20. eo3t‡

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living in London county, near Israel Lacey's store, a Negro man, named GOWAN, about 28 years of age, five feet 9 or 10 inches high, has a down look, and is very smart with his tongue. Had on and took with him, a blue surtout coat, over and under coat of white kersey, several pair of breeches, which are not particularly recollected, a wool hat, and other articles. Whoever will apprehend said fellow, and secure him in jail, shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges if brought home.

JOHN LEACH.
October 22. 1aw3t‡

FALL GOODS.

CUTHBERT POWELL
Has received, per the Eliza, from Liverpool, an Importation of
Fall & Winter Goods,
which he is now opening at the store lately occupied by Messrs. A. and W. Ramsay, on King-street, and which he offers for sale on moderate terms by the piece or package.

Also,

25 Crates Earthen Ware, well assorted.
Sept. 29. eo

FROM THE WASHINGTON FEDERALIST.

Meſſrs. Printers,

I have read with great pleaſure, a ſeries of publications which originally appeared in your paper, under the ſignature of "A Virginian." The conduct of Mr. Jefferſon towards thoſe whom he has driven from office on account of their political opinions—The tendencies of this novel ſyſtem of perſecution and proſcription, and the view of the party in their eſpouſal of the election of the preſent Chief Magiſtrate, have been fully developed by this able writer.

Although the clear and lucid reaſonings of this and other writers upon the ſubject will make no impreſſion upon the minds of thoſe, who hunting for office, will naturally approve of the diſmiſſal of officers, yet they will be of ſervice in opening the eyes of the honeſt, but deluded portion of the "ſect."

The ſpeeches of Meſſrs. Madiſon, Jackſon and others, from which extracts have been publiſhed, ought to be carefully peruſed by every citizen of the United States.—Delivered at a time when parties had no exiſtence, when diſappointment had not ſoured the temper of the ſpeakers, and when they were all anxiouſly employed in aſcertaining the true conſtruction of the conſtitution, and defining the powers of the Preſident, they expreſs the real ſentiments of their authors, and if any of theſe gentlemen ſhould be found among the approvers of the Preſident's conduct, the public will be enabled therefore correctly to appreciate their integrity.

In addition to what has already been publiſhed, I muſt requeſt an inſertion in your paper of the ſubſequent extracts from the letters of Col. Munroe to Col. Pickering, wherein the former aſks of the latter, the reaſons which induced General Waſhington to recall him from France. Let it be remembered, that Col. Munroe was not recalled becauſe his political ſentiments were different from thoſe of the then Preſident, but becauſe his conduct as the repreſentative of our government had proved him totally unfit for the miſſion to which he had been appointed—becauſe he had attempted to ſacrifice the honor, the dignity, and independence of our country at the ſhrine of French ambition—that, notwithſtanding this, the act of recalling him, was reprobated by moſt of his party, and the men who are now the loudeſt in applauding Mr. Jefferſon's conduct, were among the firſt to raiſe an outcry about the diſmiſſal of their friend Munroe. A. B.

Extract from Mr. Munroe's letter, dated July 19th, 1797.

"Do you ſuppoſe or contend, that the power committed to the executive by the conſtitution, to remove or cenſure a public miniſter, or any other public ſervant, has authoriſed it ſo to do, without a ſufficient cauſe? Or that the executive is not accountable to the public and the party injured, for ſuch an act, in like manner as it is accountable for any and every other act it may perform, by virtue of the conſtitution? Upon what principle is a diſcrimination founded, which preſumes reſtraints in certain caſes, againſt the abuſe of executive power, and leaves that power without reſtraint in all other caſes; And how do you deſignate, and where draw the line between thoſe two ſpecies of power, ſo oppoſite in their nature and their character: *This doctrine is againſt the ſpirit of our conſtitution, which provides a remedy for every injury? It is againſt the ſpirit of elective governments, which conſiders every public functionary as a public ſervant: It becomes the meridian of thoſe countries only where the Monarch inherits the territory as his patrimony, and the people who inhabit it as his ſlaves.*

"It was not intended thereby to diſpenſe with the principles of juſtice, or the unalienable rights of freemen in favor of executive pleaſure—on the contrary, it was expected that that pleaſure would be exerciſed at diſcretion, and that theſe principles and rights would be invariably obſerved. It is an incompetent recompence to a perſon who has been injured by the executive, to be told, that the conſtitution permits the injury, if the power entruſted was thereby abuſed, and the principles of the conſtitution violated. And it is an unbecoming meaſure in the adminiſtration to defend by the argument of power, what it cannot juſtify at the tribunal of reaſon and juſtice.

Extract from the letter dated 30th July, 1797.

"I forbear to diſcuſs again the ſolidity of that principle, which ſuppoſes every public officer of the United States (the judges excepted) a menial ſervant of the preſident,—*a principle which, if eſtabliſhed, baniſhes from the boſom of every ſuch officer all regard for country, every noble and patriotic ſentiment, and makes him dependant not upon the integrity and propriety of his own conduct, but upon the perſonal favor of his ſuperior.* If ſuch were the caſe, what confidence would the people of America repoſe in any public functionary, ſince after he gets into office, whatever may have been his character before, he he ſinks into a machine, and ceaſes to be a watchful centinel over the public rights and intereſts. If ſuch were the caſe, *the principles and practice of our free government are departed from*, and the moſt ſlaviſh practices of the moſt ſlaviſh governments are introduced in heir ſtead."

By the Laſt Mails.

Late Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, September 12.

Accounts from Cadiz ſtate, that 8 or 10,000 French troops are now at Cadiz, where it is expected that 50 or 60,000 more will ſoon arrive. Various conjectures are formed reſpecting their deſtined ſervice. Some apprehend the ſafety of Spain, while others ſuppoſe they are intended to attempt the ſtorming of Gibraltar.

The very numerous emigration into all parts of the American Republic begins to excite among a certain claſs conſiderable apprehenſion: they affect to be ſeriouſly alarmed about the dangers which may flow from ſuch an intermixture of foreigners, and pretend that the greater part of them are buſily employed in promoting the cauſe of ſcepticiſm and irreligion. Whatever may be the future conſequences of theſe emigrations, we believe the danger is yet wholly ideal, and that the complaint originates from bigotry and prejudice. It is not very eaſy to conceive that the people who go to America merely in purſuit of means of ſubſiſtence ſhould immediately on their arrival ſet up as apoſtles of infidelity. It is not true that the majority of emigrants are from the idle and worthleſs of ſociety: theſe laſt find means to prey on their neighbors at home, while the ſober and induſtrious ſeek in a diſtant clime that proviſion which they cannot obtain in their own country.

The Eaſt-India Company have received letters from Mr. Baker, their agent at Aleppo, dated the 15th of July containing the ſubſtance of private advices received there from Cyprus down to the 7th of the ſame month:—

"His majeſty's ſhip Diadem had arrived there from the coaſt of Egypt, and ſtated, that at the time of their departure a firing of cannon was heard in or near Alexandria; that about a dozen of deſerters, who had ſucceeded in quitting Alexandria in a boat, and repaired on board our fleet, ſtated the place to be in the greateſt diſtreſs for want of proviſions. That about forty leagues to the weſtward of Alexandria, his majeſty's ſhips off that place gave chace to four French ſhips of the line and one frigate, which eſcaped by the favour of the night and are ſuppoſed to be part of Admiral Gantheaume's ſquadron which it is ſaid, had again ſailed from Toulon, reinforced by eight ſhips of war taken from the king of Naples. That it is ſuppoſed, if admiral Gantheaume could not ſucced in conveying ſuccour to the French in Egypt, that he would probably ſurprize the iſland of Cyprus in order to effect a diverſion of our forces in favour of the enemy on the continent of Africa. That the French have lately made a ſortie, in which they were repulſed with loſs on both ſides. This intelligence is confirmed by private advices received at Aleppo, from the camp of the grand vizier. That his majeſty's frigate Iphigenia took fire by accident, while cruiſing before Alexandria, and was deſtroyed, but all the crew were happily ſaved."

Sept. 14.

Some Janiſſaries, under a leader connected with Paſſwan Oglou, have taken Belgrade, depoſed the Pacha, and appointed a new one, ſuppoſed to be devoted to Paſſwan. The authority of the Port in this quarter has received ſome rude ſhocks, and Paſſwan threatens it more and more. We ſhould not be ſurpriſed to ſee part of the Turkiſh forces recalled from Egypt, to ſtop the alarming progreſs of the Pacha of Widden.

September 15.

The capture of Belgrade, the bulwark of the Turkiſh empire in Europe, by a corps of Janiſſaries, commanded by officers in the ſervice of Paſſwan Oglou, has produced the greateſt ſenſation at Vienna.—Paſſwan Oglou has it now in his power to threaten the capital of Turkey. It is mentioned, as a poſitive fact, that the Emperor of Germany, by virtue of a ſecret article in the treaty of Luneville, has promiſed not to take any meaſure to ſtop or hinder the progreſs of the Pacha of Widdin, as long as the latter ſhall continue to obſerve the laws of good neighbourhood, and abſtain from moleſting the Auſtrian ſubjects, whether Greeks or Chriſtians.

HAMBURGH, Auguſt 28.

The laſt poſt from Ruſſia, with the Peterſburgh letters of the 7th inſtant, bring authentic intelligence that the French brigadier-general Duroc, who had already had his audience of leave of the Emperor Alexander, ſuddenly received orders not to quit the Ruſſian capital till the arrival of another miniſter from France. Count Marrow, the new Ruſſian ambaſſador deſtined to go to Paris, will not ſet out for a month or two on his miſſion to France, as the courts of Peterſburgh and Vienna wiſh firſt to ſee what turn the affair of indemnification is likely to take at the Diet of Ratiſbon, before they ſend their new Ambaſſadors.

Ever ſince the beginning of the preſent month, a briſk interchange of State Papers and Notes has taken place between the Regency of Hanover on one ſide, and Monſieur Dohm, the Pruſſian Directoral Counſellor and Miniſter, on the other.—Theſe notes amount to ſix in number, and they were ſeconded, in a very ſpirited manner, by Lord Craysfort, at Berlin.—They related to the protracted ſtay of the Pruſſian troops in Hanover. They do not appear, however, to have made any impreſſion on the Pruſſian Cabinet. The Electoral Regency has ſince given general orders to the Hanoverian ſubjects not to make any more new contracts with the Pruſſian troops.

Letters from Copenhagen of the 25th inſtant, ſtate that the French general and ambaſſador Macdonald has had a very long conference with the Prince Royal of Denmark, at the termination of which he ſent the chief of brigade, Henin, as courier to Paris, with diſpatches. Young count Loſwendahl ſailed the day after for Peterſburgh with diſpatches which are ſaid to relate to Macdonald's meaſures, and count Bernſtoff's miſſion to London. Another Daniſh courier followed him with freſh diſpatches two days after, and the courier of the cabinet, lieut. Glaſs, ſailed for England in the Daniſh brig Sarpen.

RATISBON, Aug. 17.

According to letters from Vienna, the miniſter of ſtate, count Lehrbach, will be ſent hither for the chief management of the indemnification buſineſs, on the part of the imperial court. The protocol on the laſt imperial court decree, of the 26th of June, is now open. In the inſtruction hitherto received by the miniſters of ſome of the principal German courts, it is recommended to tranſact the final adjuſtment of the treaty of peace, by means of a deputation from the Diet; others, on the contrary, and among theſe principally the Eccleſiaſtical Princes, conjointly with ſeveral other members of the empire, will uſe their influence to effect, that full powers be given to his imperial majeſty for finally adjuſting the treaty of peace. If the latter ſhould prove to be the delaration of the majority, it is expected that ſome of the principal courts in the minority will enter proteſts. For the final adjuſtment of the treaty of peace, the Elector of Brandenburg propoſes Auſtria and Brandenburg, in particular to be appointed members of the Deputation of the Diet. That court alſo makes ſeveral propoſals in what manner that principle of the treaty of Luneville might be carried into execution, according to which thoſe hereditary ſtates, who have loſt their poſſeſſions on the left banks of the Rhine, may be indemnified by ſecularizations in the empire. Citizen Bacher, the French Charge d'Affairs, declared, on the 29th ult. in the name of his court, that France obſerved with concern the tardineſs which the execution of the treaty of Luneville had hitherto experienced, with reſpect to the indemnifications, and that it could not be indifferent to the fate of the hereditary Princes, who, having a claim to compenſation, muſt ſee their loſs increaſed, and their ſituation rendered vexatious, by the delay which the indemnification buſineſs had met with,

Domeſtic.

BOSTON, October 26.

Arrived, ſch'r Induſtry, Williams, Rotterdam. Left, ſhip Lydia, Skinner, of Boſton, to ſail in 14 days; brig George, Sprigs, of Baltimore, in dock coppering; ſhip Fair Virginian, Davis, to ſail in 6 days; ——, Burdeli, Baltimore, 6 days. In coming out, ſaw a brig entering the harbour, ſuppoſed to be an American brig. Spoke Sep. 15, off Scylla, brig Almira, Huſſey, from New Bedford for Cowes.

Sep. 20, lat. 46, long. 20, parted company with the ——, Swaſey, for Boſton.

Same day, ſch'r Ruth, Coffin, Cumana. Left, brig ——, Lee, for Boſton. Sailed in company brig Adeona, Preſcot, of Portſmouth, for Turk's Iſland; ſch'r Delight, for Norfolk. Oct. 3, brig Traveller, Bunker, from Savannah, for Martinique. Oct. 20, on George's, ſchooner ——, Stacy, from Liverpool, for Marblehead. Oct. 9, off Nantucket ſhoals, brig Lucy, Baker, of Portland, from St. Martins, ſailed in Co. with a ſch'r from the windward Iſlands for Wiſcaſſet.

Same day, ſhip Enterprize, Hearſay, Havanna; ſch'r Harcum, Steel, Windſor, N. S.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 2.

Pleaſing Intelligence.

Captain Fitch, of the ſhip Eugenia, who arrived here on Saturday evening, in 37 days from Malaga, informs, that three days before he ſailed, Mr. Kirkpatrick, the American conſul at Malaga, received a letter from Gibraltar, mentioning the CAPTURE of a TRIPOLITAN CORSAIR, of 20 guns, by captain Sterett, of the United States ſchooner Enterprize, of 14 guns. The letter ſtates, that the action was fought off Malta, and continued for two hours, in which the corſair had upwards of thirty men killed, and a great number wounded; and that the Enterprize had only two men wounded. The Tripolitan was afterwards carried into Malta. This news, we believe, is entitled to full credit; as captain Fitch, the day before he ſailed, dined with the American conſul, who communicated to him this information, and obſerved, that he received it from an authentic ſource.

[Since the above was prepared for preſs, the editors of the New-York Gazette have had the peruſal of a letter, of which the following is an extract.]

Extract of a letter from Malaga to a reſpectable houſe in this city, dated Sept. 21, 1801.

"The United States ſchr. Enterprize, captain Sterett, has captured a Tripolitan of much ſuperior force, and carried her into Malta. Nearly one half of the crew of the barbarian was killed, and not a man of the other hurt—ſo ſays commodore Dale's letter to our conſul at Gibraltar.

"The lateſt news from Egypt mentions, that Alexandria ſtill remains in the hands of the French, but from neceſſity, muſt ſoon fall into the hands of the Engliſh."

Our readers are referred to the Marine Liſt of this day, for an account of a bloody action between a Portugueſe ſhip of 26 guns, and a French ſhip of 28, in which the former had 75 men killed and a great number wounded.

Captain Peter Marriner, who arrived here on Sunday evening in the Engliſh ſhip Little Tom, from Trinidad, informs the editors of this Gazette, that the port of Oronoka is again open to American veſſels; and that the Spaniards trade with the port of Trinidad, without interruption. Captain M. has furniſhed us with the following prices. Sugar, at Trinidad, from 7 to 8 dollars, cocoa 16, hides 2, lignumvitæ 15 to 16, and fuſtick 25.

Entered, ſhip Little Tom, Halloway, Trinidad; Eugenia, Fitch, Malaga; Fortitude, Coffin, London; barque Bekkeſkow, Tothammer, Halifax; brig Orion, Hodgſon, Falmouth; (Jam.) brig Aurora, Pratt, St. Thomas; brig Argonaut, Hawley, St. Croix; ſchooner N. York, Zuill, Laguira; ſchooner Nine Siſters, Kelly, Windſor, (N. S.) ſch'r Jane, Emerſon, Porto Rico; ſch'r Hector, Chammings, Guadaloupe; ſloop ——, Martin, Havanna.

Cleared, brig Riſing States, Wickham, St. Thomas; Elizabeth Sarah, Prior, Barbadoes; Georgia Packet, Andrews, Trinidad; ſch'rs Lady Carlton, Deſbrow, St. Johns; Sally, Storry, Halifax.

The Eugenia, from Malaga, left there,

Sept. 24, the United States frigate George Washington, which arrived the 22d, and the ship Peace and Plenty, from New-York; the brig Silesia, captain Doak, was at Malaga, said to be bound to New-York. The brig S. W. Fitzhue, of Norfolk; Levant, Bradford, of Boston, waiting for convoy up the Straits; the brig Morning Star, to sail for this in 3 days; the brig Sally, Howland, for do. schooner Enterprize, Trueman, for do. brig Susan and Polly, Weir, for Charleston, and brig Jane, of Norfolk. The ship Mary, for this port, and the sch'r Hervey, for do. sailed ten days before the Eugenia. The sch'r Dispatch, Harding, sailed 2 days before the Eugenia for this port.

On the 5th of October, in lat. 37, 9, long. 35, 15, captain Fitch, fell in with and was boarded by a Portuguese ship of war, of 26 guns, under jury-masts, very much injured in her hull and rigging; she had been engaged for four hours, with a French ship of 28 guns. The Portugese had seventy-five men killed, and a great number wounded. The French ship declined the combat. Spoke October 25 in lat. 38, 44, long. 66, 30, brig Mary Caroline, Buchannan, 4 days from Portland for Guadaloupe.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 3.

Arrived, ship Rose, Jones, Liverpool; sch'rs Nancy, Foster, Halifax; Polly, Pendleton, Stonington.

Ship Rose, Jones, sailed from Liverpool 10th Sept. in company with the ship Allegheny, Paddock, of and for New-York, and ship Ocean, Howland, of N. Bedford, for New-York. Oct. 17, in lat. 42, 3, long. 63, 29, N. spoke the ship Fame, Trott, of and for Boston, out 7 days from Liverpool. Oct. 20, lat. 39, 35, long. 66, 37, W. spoke the brig Fanny, 4 days out, from N. York to Amsterdam.

Brig N. Jersey, Skellings, from hence to St. Jago de Cuba, is taken and sent to Kingston.

BALTIMORE, November 2.

Arrived schooner Æriel, captain Belt, 17 days from Cape-Francois.

Mr. B. Green supercargo of the Æriel has kindly furnished us with the following intelligence:—

On our passage through the Key, were boarded by two Providence privateers, who brought us to by a shot each, examined our papers, and treated us politely. The captain informed us that the schooner Nestor, of Baltimore, ran aground on the south-east reef of Maraguana; the captain and crew saved on the island, the cargo taken out by the wreckers, and carried into Nassau N. P. September 23, in lat. 26, 8, N. long 73, 53, W. spoke 2 brigs in company from Port Republican, 11 days out, bound to Portland.

Left there brig Ann, Vinson, of Baltimore; Melvin, Garton, Philadelphia; Noah's Ark, Reynolds, Norfolk; Morgan Ratler, Kent, Plymouth; Polly, Simonds, Boston; Elizabeth Coats, Hodge, Newburyport; schrs. Evelina, Holmes, Baltimore; Sally, Proctor, Salem; Rover, Reed, New-York; Fox, Brown, Boston; Clarissa and Eliza, Reed, Boston; Rising Sun, Waren, Charleston, S. C. Polly, Low, Wilmington, N. C. Two Brothers, King, Wilmington, D. Caroline, Benson, Baltimore; Lightning, Davis, do. Eliza, Coy, Wilmington, D. sloop, Dove, Thompson, Newbern, N. C.

Alexandria Advertiser.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 6.

Mr. Richard Robotham, of Hudson, state of New-York, has invented a Machine which promises to be of great utility, called "*A Patent Air Pump Ventilator*, for the use of Ships, Mines, Prisons, Hospitals, &c."—He proposes disposing of patent rights on the following terms: For every vessel of one hundred tons or under, Ten Dollars; and for every vessel of one hundred tons or over, Ten Cents per ton. A description, together with a drawing of the Machine may be seen at this office.

TRIAL OF CAPT. LITTLE.

We present our readers with the sentence of the Court Martial in the affair of capt. Little, and the letter of the secretary of the Navy approving the same. The defence made by captain Little's counsel, Mr. Otis, containing a statement of the evidence which was not disputed at the time of trial, we shall give to-morrow.

Sentence of the Court Martial pronounced in the trial of Capt. GEORGE LITTLE.

The Court, having heard all the evidence, and prisoner's defence, and maturely and seriously considered the whole, are unanimously of opinion, that the charges are malicious and ill-founded.

The Court do, therefore, unanimously and honorably acquit the said Captain GEORGE LITTLE of the several articles contained in the charge against him; and he is hereby *fully* and *honorably acquitted* accordingly.

Dated on board the Constitution, September 7, 1801.

Signed, S. NICHOLSON, President.
SILAS TALBOT,
STEPHEN DECATUR,
ALEXANDER MURRAY,
EDWARD PREBLE,
JOHN MULLOWNY,
THOMAS ROBINSON,
HUGH G. CAMPBELL,
CYRUS TALBOT.

GEORGE BLAKE, acting as Judge Advocate on the occasion.

NAVY DEPRTMENT, Sep. 25, 1801.

The Act of Congress for the better government of the Navy of the U. States, declares, that no person of the navy shall pillage prisoners on board a prize, on pain of such punishment as a Court Martial shall adjudge. In the aforegoing case, among several unimporcant informal allegations, there is a charge of pillage exhibited against Capt. Little, and it was for the trial of this charge, principally, that the Court Martial was constituted. Not only the honor of the Nation, but the honor of this officer, was deeply implicated, and therefore, called for such a solemn investigation. In this trial, it was the government that was the party prosecuting. The prisoners were only as the informing witnesses in a criminal prosecution. The prisoners, in legal contemplation, are not, neither were they, in the contemplation of government, considered parties. They could not have been in any degree benefited by a sentence against Capt. Little; because a Court Martial is not competent to decree a restoration of any property alledged to have been pillaged. It is only competent in such a trial, to pass sentence of acquittal or punishment.

The evidence adduced in this trial clearly proves, that the prisoners on board the prize have been pillaged. It is apparent, that watches, rings and buckles, constituting a part of the dress of the prisoners, have been pillaged from them by some persons belonging to the Boston frigate; that these articles, at the time of taking them, were not deemed, even by the persons who took them, lawful prize; that they were not reported to the officers of the admiralty court as prize to be adjudicated and condemned; that they have not at any time since, been produced; and that no kind of satisfactory information has yet been given respecting them. But from the face of the proceedings of the Court Martial, it does appear, that the orders issued by capt. Little were perfectly correct and legal; that he was not, in any degree, a party in this mean and disgraceful pillage, and that the charge against him has no evidence, positive, or presumptive, to support it. I, therefore, do approve, of the sentence of acquittal pronounced by the Court Martial on his trial. RT. SMITH.

Secretary of the Navy.

The aforegoing are true copies from the originals on file in the Navy Department.

CH. W. GOLDSBOROUGH.

Accounts from New-Jersey, state, that Joseph Bloomfield, Esq. of Burlington, is chosen Governor of that state.

"The SUN," a paper printed at Pittsfield, (Mass.) contains the following paragraph:—

"As neither President Adams, nor his political friends or enemies probably expect that he will ever again be a candidate for the Presidency, there ought to be a general consent to let him repose in quiet. It is unmanly to attack him in his *retirement*. His *honesty* and *patriotism* are admitted by the candid of all parties."

"The Sun," has hitherto been loud in its slanders against the old administration; and has frequently, since Mr. Jefferson's election, indulged in the most virulent and acrimonious railings against Mr. Adams. What then shall we think of the above paragraph? When reduced to plain *American* language, it stands thus:——*Mr. Adams, while he was in office, or was a candidate for office, was a fair mark for all the slander, crimination and abuse that could be poured forth against him; but now that he is out of office, he may "repose in quiet." When he was in an elevated situation, to attack him was noble and heroic; but now that he is driven into retirement, the same thing is quite "unmanly." When he was President of the United States, or a candidate for that office, he was a tory, an aristocrat, a monarchist, a tyrant, a "hoary-headed villain;" but now that he is a private citizen, "his honesty and patriotism are admitted by the* CANDID *of* ALL PARTIES." *When he was* up, *it was proper to pull him* down; *but now that he is* down, *and never "expects" to* rise, *why*—LET HIM ALONE—LET HIM ALONE.

These remarks are not dictated by any ill-will towards the printer of "the Sun." While he *honestly* maintains his sentiments, he will be applauded by every candid man. But he very much endangers his reputation as an editor, when he acknowledges that the same man has honesty and patriotism, whom a few months since, he frequently asserted was destitute of both; and when he also makes the "precious confession" that he vilified Mr. Adams while a candidate for office, merely to answer party purposes. There is no time when the public so much require *true* information with respect to a man's character, as when he is a candidate for office. It is therefore *ungenerous* to the people, and *unjust* to the candidate, to defame him when in that situation. On the whole, we think the printer of "the Sun" in this instance, has been *over*-candid. He has almost "let the cat out of the bag."

Balance.

To aid the cause of virtue and religion.

"TIME is money," as the sage Dr. Franklin observed: minutes are cents, hours are dollars and days are guineas.—Now a money-wise man is careful even of his cents, and will not throw them away for nothing; and he is careful especially of his dollars and guineas, for he knows that if he squanders them away, bankruptcy and ruin must ensue. And so, a good husband of time is careful not to waste minutes; and much less will he needlessly waste hours and days.

On the other hand, the spendthrift-heir to an estate, that knows nothing of the trouble of getting, values not an *handful of cents*, and carelessly throws away even dollars and guineas. The young spendthrift thinks that the fountain will never dry; but soon finds his mistake.—His estate, however large, is dissipated before he is aware of it, and he finds himself ingulphed in poverty and wretchedness.

There are also spendthrifts of *time* as well as of money. "There is time enough before us," these spendthrifts say, "there is time enough: for to-morrow will be as this day and much more abundantly." And so they heedlessly waste days and years, till at length, and before they think of it, old age wrinkles their brow, or death stops their career: and lo! their time is gone and they have done nothing to the purpose. They have wasted their Lord's money, *that is, Time*, and are bankrupts indeed.

Time is *more* than money. Lost money may be found or re-earned, but "lost time is never found again." No money will purchase it, no prayers will bring it back. Titus, the wise Emperor of Rome, reflecting one evening, that he had not employed himself usefully the day preceding, exclaimed in a mournful tone, "I have lost a day."—What a heavy loss! A day is no inconsiderable part of a man's life, and the loss of a day may be irreparable. But fools do not feel this loss, till it is too late.—They scarcely spend a thought upon the worth of time, till it has been wholly wasted, and then they mourn at last and say, "How have we hated instruction and despised reproof!" When a man sighs, as Titus did, at the loss of a day, it is a mark of wisdom; especially if he take care to double his diligence the *next day*.

There is much to do, and the time to do it in is short: therefore it is the best advice, that was given by the wise man, Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with all thy might."

BALANCE.

FROM THE BALANCE.

THERE are two opposite sets of political writers in this country, which may be called the *Antipodes* to its real dignity and interest, as well as to each other; I mean the zealous and devoted partisans both of France and Great-Britain. If you should peruse some newspapers, which it is needless for me to name, and should observe their general spirit and tenor for years past, you would find them from the beginning to the end of the chapter, singing "Ca iras" to the honor of France, And, if you look into *some* of the opposite papers, you perceive the same strain of eulogy upon Britain: in the mean time both sides seem to agree in prostrating the dignity of the United States at the feet of those foreign nations, whose causes they have respectively espoused. Such a line of conduct is not strange in *foreigners*: this is not *their* country, and if the whole of the United States were to be sunk by an earthquake, they would regret it just as much, as if the same thing should happen to Japan.

Europe has been like a furnace seven times heated; and emigrants from thence come over with passions, prejudices and partialities inflamed in the highest degree, some for France and others for Britain.—Of consequence such emigrants as become *knights of the quill*, or editors of newspapers, must be expected to write under influence of those violent impressions which they receive in their own country. With them, one or the other of the *great nations* is the standard of political excellence, while united America is viewed through their optics as an insignificant satellite, made to revolve round the European luminary. All this is natural; and such imported empirics, are perhaps less culpable than our own citizens be, who purchase and swallow their nostrums. But when native Americans, and men of talents too, are seen devoted to a foreign nation (no matter which;) and in the mean time catch at every occasion to pour contempt upon the country which gave them birth, we indignantly blush at their conduct.

Let the hand be withered, that would plume either *the British crown or the French cap* with a feather plucked from the American Eagle. In the name of reason, what benefit could accrue to mankind from the further aggrandisement of Britain or France? The safety of minor nations consists in the rivalship and equipoise of those gigantic empires: whereas, if one of them should subdue the other, the conquering nation would give law to the world. It would bestride the earth like a vast Colossus, and other nations would stand like pigmies between its feet.

Shall Americans, then, throw up their caps and exult, whenever one or the other of those proud aspiring nations gains a victory?——When the corses of thousands of poor wretches, who are reluctantly dragged into the service, are strown over the fields of battle or immerged in the sea, shall we shout because a foreign general or admiral has gained honour by the action? Are we so stupid as to think that a trophy gained by a Buonaparte or a Nelson is a feather in our cap?——Away with such fooliish and servile artachments. Let Britain live, that it may check the ambition of France; let France also live, that it may check the ambition of Britain: and let us be *Americans*, and respect our own constitution, and seek the welfare of our own nation, and mind our own business.——"To your tents, O Israel."

JONATHAN.

PORT OF ALEXANDRIA.

ARRIVED,

Schr. Atlantic, Odell, Havannah.
Sloop, Caroline, Butler, Boston.

CLEARED,

Schr. Eliza, White, Charleston;
Sea Flower, Somers, do.

Sale by Auction.

TO-MORROW, *at ten o'clock, will positively be sold at the Auction Room,*

One case SILESIAS,

Containing 36 pieces.

Also,

A good second hand Chariot.

with Harness complete.

H. and T. MOORE,

Nov. 6. Auctioneers.

NOTICE.

A Regimental Court of Inquiry will be held at the Court-House in Alexandria, *TO-MORROW*, at 10 o'clock, for the purpose of remitting any fines improperly imposed for neglect of militia duty in the 106th regiment, for the present year, where all those having excuses to offer are requested to attend.

By order of the Commandant.

J. A. STEWART, Adj't.

Alex. Nov. 6.

Valuable Property for Sale,

At the little Falls of Potomack,

About three miles from George-Town and the City of Washington, and ten from Alexandria.

172 *acres of Land, upon which are a dovetling house and sundry other improvements, several stone quarries and fish stands, and two vacant mill seats.*

Two undivided third parts of 7 acres of Land, upon which are a merchant mill, with three pair of French burr mill stones and every necessary, complete, for manufacturing flour to the best advantage, and with as little manual labor as possible; a brewery and distillery, a granary, a miller's house, a brewer's house, cooper's shop, &c. and a vacant mill seat.

Two undivided third parts of 200 acres of land, adjoining the 7 acres and 172 acres abovementioned, upon which here are several stone quarries and fish stands.

The purchaser of the above property, will have an assignment of a lease for the other undivided third part, of which there will be 6 years to come from the first day of September next.

The stone on the above lands is equal in goodness to any, and superior to most foundation stone on the river—vessels of any burthen that can go to George-Town, can go up to the mill and stone quarries.

Any person or persons, who may incline to purchase, will of course view the premises, therefore it is not thought necessary to be more particular.

For terms apply to Gen. Uriah Forrest, at George-Town, or to

PHILIP R. FENDALL,
Alexandria.

June 29. 1aew

Alexandria, County, ss.

I do hereby certify that Dr. Stewart, by his agent Jesse Scott, brought before me Abraham Faw, one of the Justices of Peace for said county, as an estray trespassing on his premises, a small *brindle BULL*, two years old last spring, a crop in the left ear and a hole in the right, and the end of his tail white. Appriſed to ſix dollars.

Given under my hand this 30th day of October, 1801.

A. FAW.

The above notice is given, That whoſoever has loſt ſaid bull, may have him again by applying to the ſubſcriber, on Dr. Stewart's farm, between Alexandria and George-Town, on proving property and paying charges.

JESSE SCOTT.

Oct. 31. 1aw3t

VALUABLE LOTS
FOR SALE.

Five Lots on Duke ſtreet, near the corner of Pitt ſtreet, four of them 26 feet front, the other 25 feet 6 inches, by 102 feet deep: one of them corners on the ſtreet, another on an alley 18 feet wide, and all of them have an outlet to an alley 10 feet wide, on the ſouth end.—The price will be moderate and the terms of payment eaſy, only one fifth of the purchaſe money to be paid down, one half the remainder in 6 months and the other in twelve months from the ſale, with legal intereſt for the ſame.

If not ſold in a private way, before the 16th day of 12 mo. next, they will then be ſold at public ſale to the higheſt bidder.

Wm. HARTSHORNE, } *Attornies*
NICHOLAS SLUBEY, } *of Elizabeth Donaldſon.*

10 mo. 2. 1aw

FEDERAL CITY.

For the information of ſtrangers reſorting thereto, with a view of purchaſing property therein, the ſubſcriber has made himſelf acquainted with the value of Lots, and will inveſtigate the titles.

Lots in various parts of the City for ſale or leaſe.

Several large and elegant brick Houſes for ſale. Several valuable eſtates in the country to exchange for property in Waſhington or Alexandria.

Buſineſs tranſacted at the public offices, and elſewhere in the Diſtrict of Columbia, on commiſſion. Letters, poſt paid, duly attended to.

ROBT. W. PEACOCK,
Attorney at Law and Conveyencer.

☞ *Office near the corner of F and 14th ſtreet, City of Waſhington.*

JUST RECEIVED,
COARSE WOOLLENS,

Conſiſting of

Nap'd cottons, half thicks, pladdings, ſtriped blankets and kerſey duffils---For ſale on very moderate terms by the package, on the uſual credit.

Wm. HODGSON.

Oct. 6. d

CHINA.

JAMES BACON

Has received from Philadelphia, a conſignment of

INDIA CHINA,

Conſiſting of

Blue and white Dining Sets, 170 pieces,
Evening Tea Sets from 49 to 64 do.
Nankeen Breakfaſt Sets,
Bowls, Cake Plates, &c. which he will diſpoſe of on very low terms for caſh.

Being about to quit the DRY GOODS buſineſs, he will diſpoſe of the remainder of his ſtock in that line, conſiderably under firſt coſt.

Oct. 26. d

Thompſon and Veitch

Have received by the brig Commerce, capt. Baldwin, from England,

A Conſignment of a Quantity of

DRY GOODS,

Amongſt which are,

Printed calicoes and chintzes,
Muſlins of various kinds,
Plain and figured cambric,
Muſlinetts and dimities,
Iriſh linens and table linens,
Shawls, hoſiery and ribbons,
Blanketing, ſerges, &c. &c.

Being deſirous of cloſing the ſales ſpeedily, the above goods will be ſold unuſually low, for caſh, produce or notes at a ſhort date.

Aug. 7. d

VALUABLE LOTS,
AND
GROUND RENTS

In the town of Alexandria, for Sale.

WILL BE SOLD, at Public Auction, on the premiſes, on the ſecond Monday in November next, the following valuable Lots in the town of Alexandria, viz.

One LOT *ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Fairfax ſtreet and ſouth ſide of King ſtreet, fronting on Fairfax ſtreet* 82 *feet, and on King ſtreet* 80 *feet* 6 *inches, bounded on the ſouth by an alley. This lot is one of the beſt ſituations in the town of Alexandria for buſineſs, and has on it a large and convenient ſtore and dwelling houſe.*

One other LOT *ſituate on the ſouth ſide of King ſtreet, between Water and Union ſtreets, fronting on King ſtreet* 66 *feet, and extending back* 117 *feet to an alley.*

And one other LOT *on the weſt ſide of Water ſtreet, fronting on Water ſtreet* 82 *feet, extending back* 93 *feet* 5 *inches to an alley, and is bounded on the north by an alley.*

Alſo,

The following GROUND RENTS *in fee, viz.*

A Rent of two hundred and two dollars and an half, granted by John Fencks, Olny Windſor, Joſ. Fencks and Crawford Fencks, to John Fitzgerald, late dec'd, his heirs and aſſigns forever, iſſuing out of and charged on two lots of ground on the eaſt ſide of Water ſtreet and ſouth ſide of King ſtreet.

And one other Rent of twenty one pounds, current money of Virginia, granted by Benjamin Langſton to to the ſaid John Fitgerald, his heirs and aſſigns forever, iſſuing out of and charged on a lot of ground on the ſouth ſide of King ſtreet, between Water and Union ſtreets, which ſeveral lots and ground rents, were conveyed by ſaid John Fitzgerald to the ſubſcribers.

One fourth of the purchaſe money will be required in caſh, and notes, well endorſed, negotiable in the bank of Alexandria, or in any of the banks of Baltimore, or in the bank of Columbia, payable in thrity, ſixty and ninety days, will be taken for the reſidue.

Wallace, Johnſon & Muir.

Sept. 3. 1aw4w. ddts

Wants Employment,

A PERSON lately from Europe—he would act as overſeer to a gentleman's demeſne or plantation. A line directed to A. B Dumfries, Virginia, will be attended to.

October 12. 2aw2w

COTTOM & STEWART

Have received, a large and general

ASSORTMENT of BOOKS

IN THE DIFFERENT BRANCHES OF

POLITE LITERATURE;

Amongſt which, are the following:

JEFFERSON's Notes on Virginia, hot preſs'd, Ed. Kotzebue's Plays, 2 vols. Ladies' Muſical Magazine, Park's Travels, Steuart's View of Society, Cheſterfield's Letters, 4 vols. Culler's Practice of Phyſic, Wallis on Health, Paley's Philoſophy, 2 vols. Gibſon's Surveying, Moore's Navigation, by Blunt, Burns's Poems, Millot's Ancient Hiſtory, 2 vols. Practical Education, 2 vols. Beauties of St. Piere, Buchan's Family Phyſician, Fox's Book of Martyrs, 2 vols. Lee's Memoirs, Britiſh State Trials, Robinſon's Admiralty Reports, 2 vols. (to be continued) Gentleman and Ladie's Preceptor, 2 vols. Hunter, on the Blood, 2 vols. Caldwell's Memoirs, Willich's Lectures, Martin's Law of Nations, Vattel's Ditto, Newton on the Prophecies, 2 vols. Edinburgh Diſpenſatory, Elegant Extracts, Conſtitutions, Zummerman on Solitude, Ditto on National Pride, Blackſtone's Commentaries, 4 vols Collection of Farces, 6 vols. Polite Education, Tooke's Pantheon, Junius's Letters, 2 vols. Guthrie's Geography, Knoxe's Education, 2 vols. Ditto Eſſays, 2 vols. Coſtigan's Travels, Cook's Voyages, 4 vols. Damberger's Travels, &c. &c.

NOVELS.

The Armenian, 2 vols. Montalbert, 2 vols. Antoinette, Tales of Wonder, (by Leivis) 2 vols. My Uncle Thomas, 2 vols. Jack Smith, Spirit of the Caſtle, Arthur Mervin, 2 vols. Clara Howard, Ormond, Weiland, Maid of the Hamlet, Vagabond, Sailor Boy, Athlin and Dimbayne, Romance of the Foreſt, 2 vols. Myſteries of Udolpho, 3 vols. Louiſa, Julia and the Baron, Ghoſt Sier, Tale of the Times, 2 vols. Camilla, 5 vols. Evelina, 2 vols. Monk, 2 vols. Family of Ortemburg, Negro, 2 vols. Black Valley, Ellen and Mordaunt, 2 vols. George Barnwell, Mountain Cottager, Children of the Abbey, 2 vols. Roachfort Family, Darcy, Emila de Varmont, Oakindale Abbey, The Fair Impoſtor, 3 vols. Edelfrida, 4 vols. Count de Hoenſdern, 3 vols. Henrietta Mortimer, 2 vols. Faſhionable Daughter, Count Gleichen, Emma Dorville, Scotch Heireſs, 3 vols. Miſs Battimores, 2 vols. Advertiſement for a Huſband, 2 vols. Wandering Iſlander, 2 vols. Cornelia Sedley, 4 vols. Tom Jones, 3 vols. Edward, by Moore, 2 vols. Mordaunt, by Ditto, 2 vols. Reuben an Rachell, Girl of the Mountains, 2 vols. Myſtic Cottager, &c. &c.

ALSO,

Bibles, Teſtaments, Pſalters, Common Prayer Books; Dilworth, Webſter, Univerſal, Pearce, London, and Rational Spelling Books, Primers, and a large collection of Hiſtories and Childrens' Books, Writing and Letter Paper, and Paper Hangings, Wafers, Quills, Ink Powder, Violin Strings, Playing Cards, Song Books, and Blank Books, &c. &c.

ALMANACS for the year 1802, by the grocc, dozen, or ſingle.

☞ Country Shopkeepers ſupplied on the loweſt terms.

October 29. d

---

50 Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or ſtolen from the ſubſcriber's paſture, (near the ſeat of the late Mr. Madin, and about 4 miles from this town) on Thurſday night, the 10th inſtant, two GELDINGS, one of them a bright bay, about 15 hands high, has a hanging main and ſwitch tail, a ſtar and ſmall blaze or ſnip down to or near his noſe, branded on one of his thighs, but which is not recollected, thus, O.; he trots well and very eaſy in a ſlow travelling gait, and was ſhod before.

The other a bright ſorrel, about 14 hands high, a ſhort made horſe, has a hanging main and ſwitch tail, a white ſpot upon his back, occaſioned by the ſaddle, trots hard, and drags his hind feet, by which they are much worn, holds his head high when mounted, has had the glanders for ſome time, but is almoſt well; he was ſhod before, but had loſt one of his ſhoes.

Whoever delivers the ſaid horſes to the ſubſcriber, ſhall receive 20 dollars reward, or 10 dollars for either of them. If the Horſes were ſtolen, which is more than probable, the perſon ſtopping and ſecuring the thief, ſo that he may be convicted, ſhall receive a reward of 30 dollars upon his being convicted for ſtealing the aforeſaid horſes, or either of them.

PHILIP R. FENDALL.

Alexandria, 12th Sept. 1801. d

WILL BE SOLD,

On the premiſes, the 12th day of November, on a credit of 12 months, purchaſer giving bond, with approved ſecurity,

The remainder of the JACKS and JENNETTS on the eſtate of the late General Waſhington, deceaſed, together with fifty head of young CATTLE, and about one hundred SHEEP, amongſt theſe cattle butchers may be ſupplied with ſome excellent beef and mutton. *Alſo,*

Will be offered for ſale, on the ſame terms, two beautiful three year old FILLIES; pedigrees of which will be ſhown on the day of ſale.

THE EXECUTORS.

Mount-Vernon, Oct. 8. dds

☞ *Caſh given for Rags at this office.*

JOHN G. LADD

HAS FOR SALE,

Coarſe and fine ſalt,
Ruſſia ſheeting and Duck,
Weſt India and N. E. rum,
Molaſſes, Sugar and Coffee,
Hyſon, hyſonſkin, } Teas of the beſt qua-
Souchon and bohea } lity,
A few caſks Madeira wine,
Do. bls. beef,
Mould and dipt candles,
7 by 9 window glaſs,
Soap, cheeſe and ſhad,
Men and womens' ſhoes,
Writing and wrapping paper,
Cotton and wool in bags,
1 box linen checks,
1 do. playing cards,
1 do. Dutch quills,
Sewing twine,
A few crates and boxes glaſs ware,
Pepper, nutmegs, alſpce, allum,
Plaiſter of Paris, &c. &c.

Oct. 14. d

Dancing Academy.

MR. LONGER

Informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Alexandria, and it environs, that he is about re-aſſuming his tuition in this town, and will open his ſchool on or about the middle of next month, where he will teach, as uſual, all the dances at preſent in faſhion, with the greateſt variety of figures he will be able to procure.

Mr. L. hopes that from his thorough knowledge of the art, and his ſucceſs in teaching, which have been fully proved by the unuſual progreſs his ſcholars have made in it, will inſure him the encouragement of the citizens of Alexandria. He thinks it uſeleſs to remind of the perfect order and utmoſt decorum that has hitherto prevailed in his academy; he will only ſay, that the ſame will be continued as much as lays in his power.

PRICE OF TUITION

TEN DOLLARS per quarter, conſiſting of twenty four days—there will be ſome deduction in the price to thoſe ſcholars who were under his tuition laſt winter—one half paid in advance.

Mr. L. alſo informs that he will open a

Night School

for the accommodation of thoſe young gentlemen who cannot attend in the day. Price of Tution *Eight Dollars* per quarter, conſiſting of twenty four nights.

More particular notice will be given as ot the preciſe day of beginning.

☞ *Private Tuition attended to.*

Oct. 21. eo4w

Valuable Property for Sale.

On Monday the 2d day of November next, tt 11 o'clock, at Rhode's tavern, in the City of Waſhington, purſuant to a decree of the Chancellor of Maryland, I ſhall expoſe at

PUBLIC SALE,

All the real ESTATE,

in the City of Waſhington, or Territory of Columbia, which did belong to Thomas Johnſon, late of the ſaid City, deceaſed, viz.

Lot No. 4, in ſquare No. 253, fronting on F ſtreet, on which are erected a convenient Dwelling-Houſe and Kitchen, with convenient out houſes, and is now in the occupation of Mrs. Johnſon; Lot No. 20, in the ſame ſquare, fronting on G ſtreet, and Lots No. 13 and 14 in ſquare No. 289, alſo fronting on G ſtreet, and one hundred and fifty acres of Land, near the City of Waſhington, on the road from thence to Bladenſburg.

The purchaſer or purchaſers to give bond for the payment of the purchaſe money, with intereſt, in two equal annual payments from the day of ſale; and on receipt of the purchaſe money, the truſtee will, by a good deed, convey the ſaid property agreeably to the aforeſaid decree.

WM. MARBURY, Truſtee.

Sept. 30. 1aw4t

To Rent,

And poſſeſſion given the 22d day of November next,

That valuable ſtand ſituated on the main road between Colcheſter and Alexandria, where Samuel Devaughn now lives. Any perſon inclined to rent may know the terms by applying to the ſubſcriber living near the premiſes.

Wm. TRIPLETT, ſen.

Sept. 28. 1aw3t

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